

FIG. 1

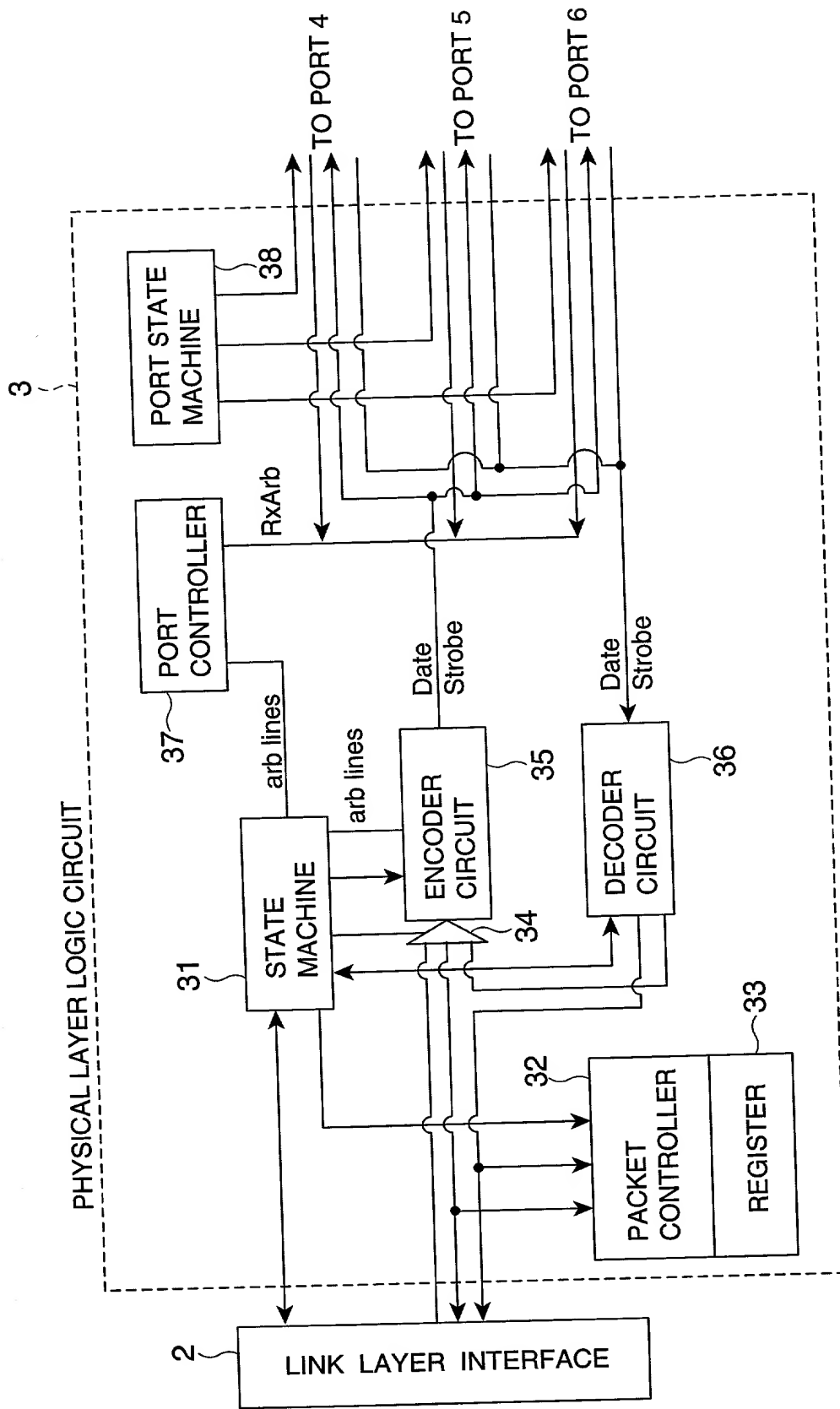


FIG. 2

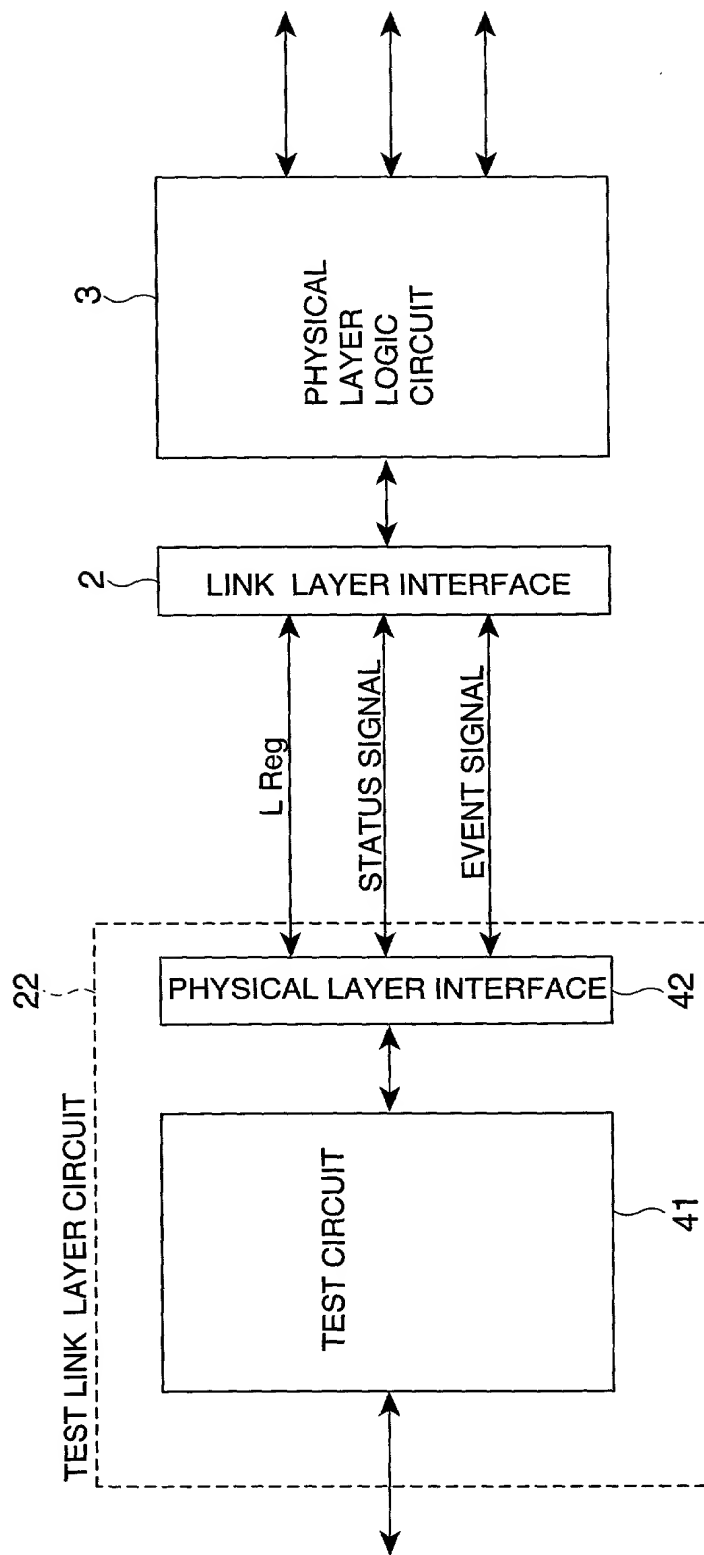


FIG. 3

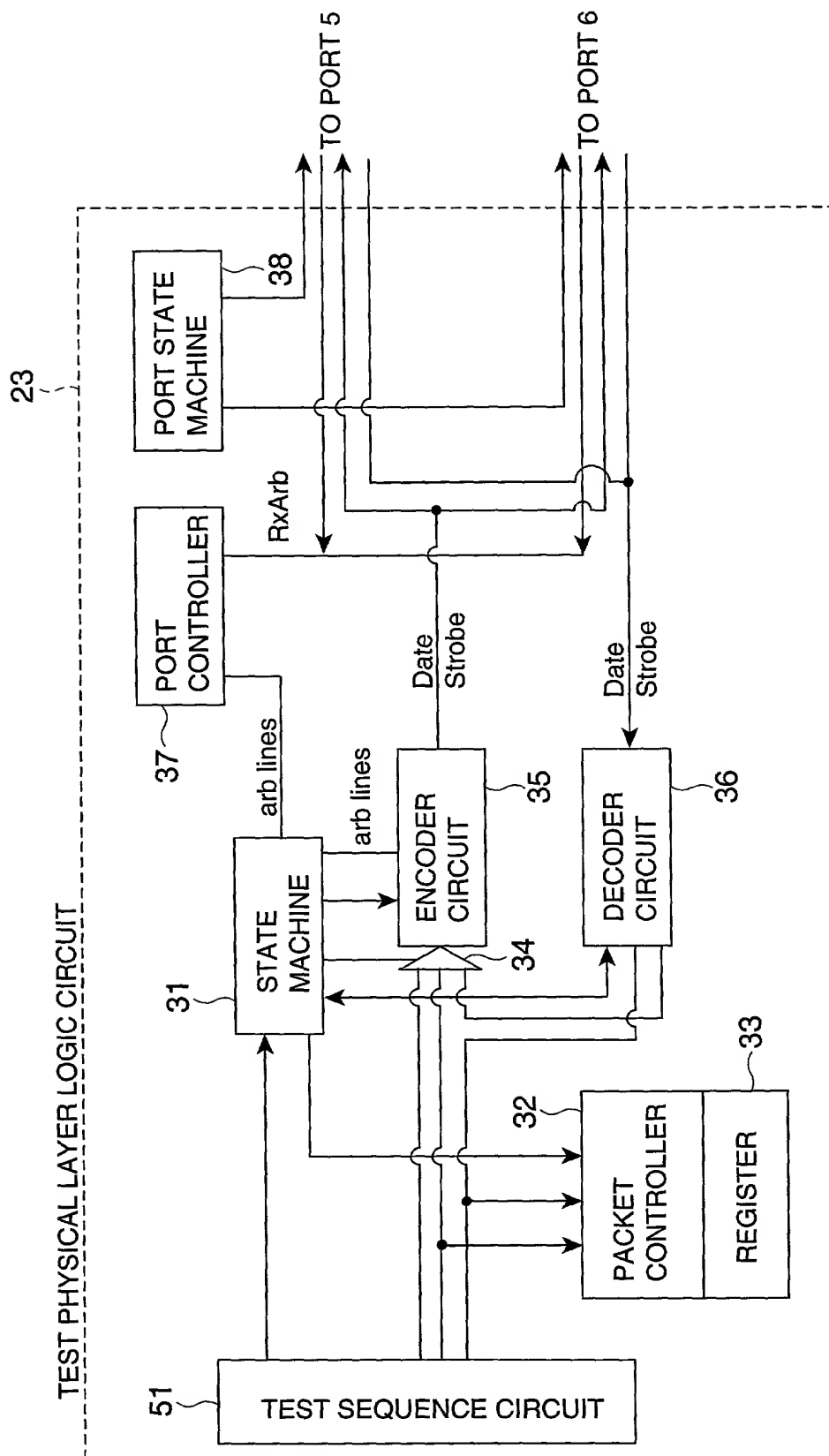


FIG. 4

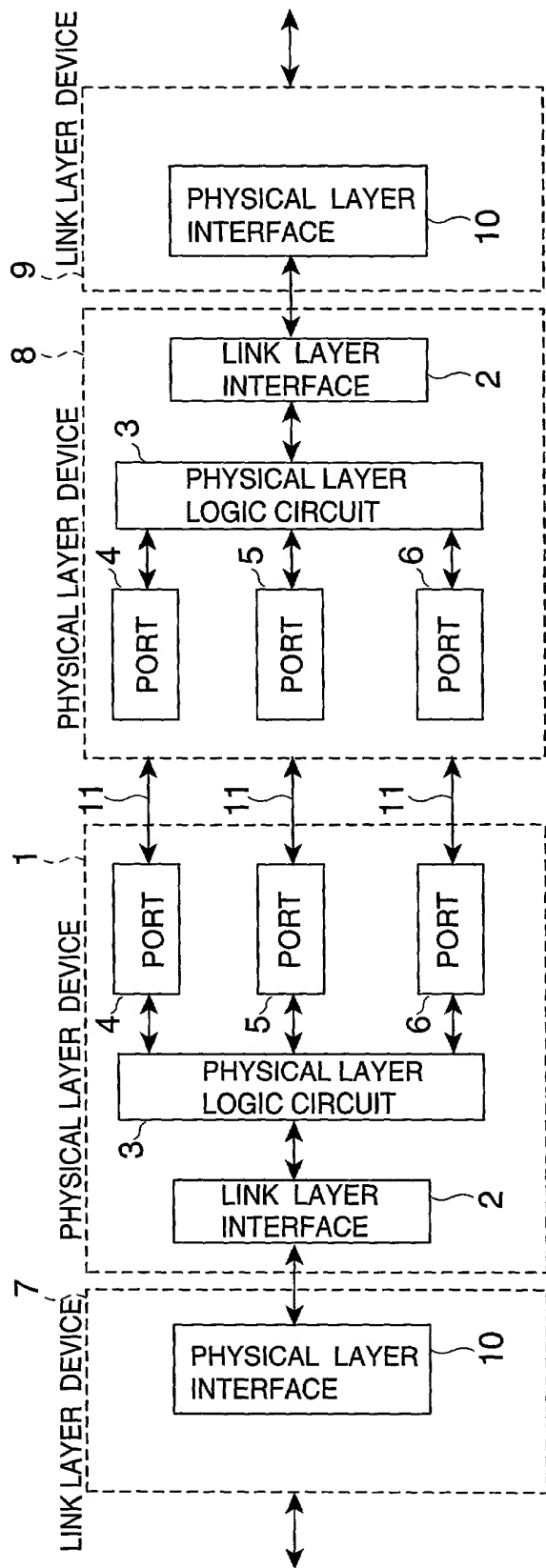


FIG. 5

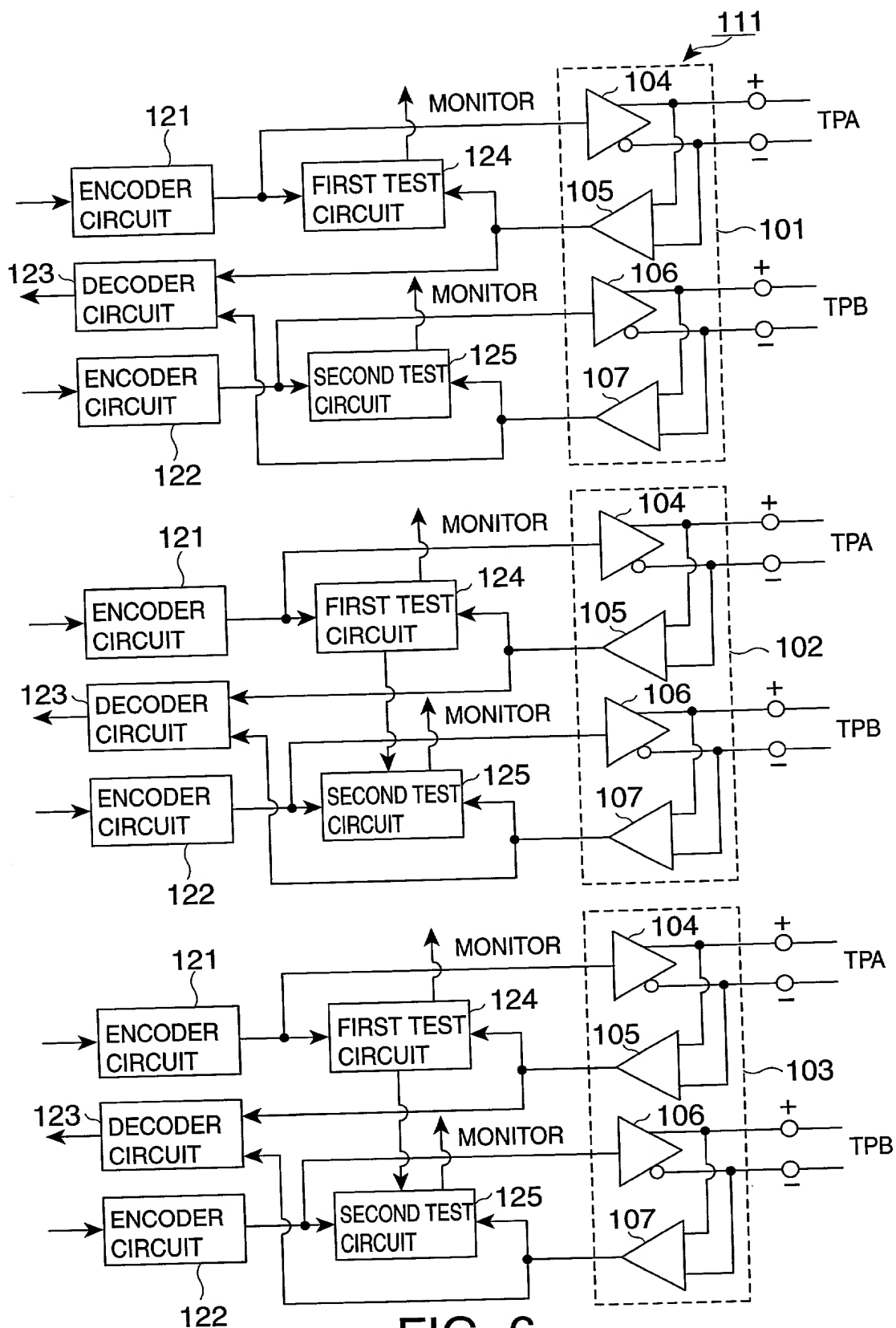


FIG. 6

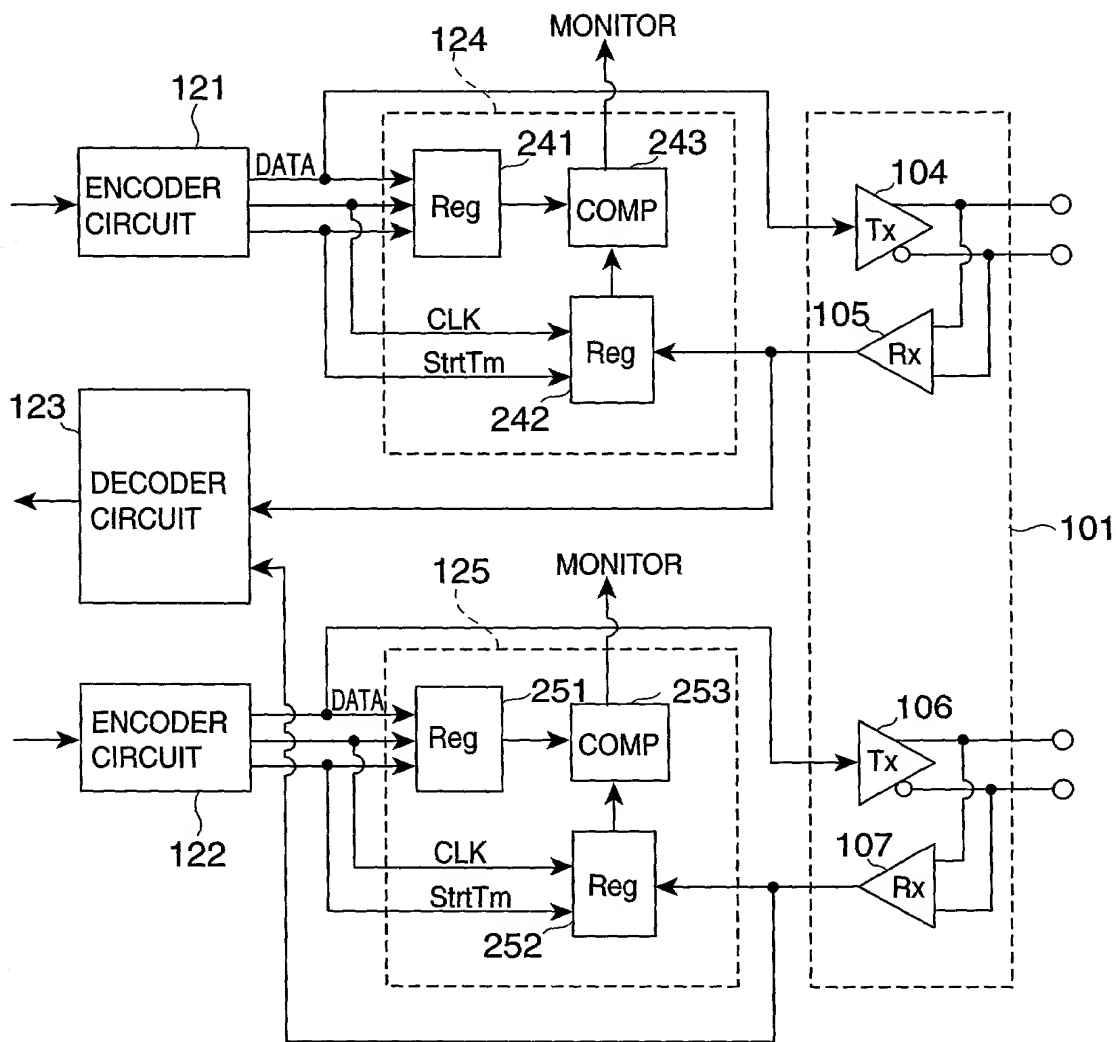


FIG. 7

FIG. 8

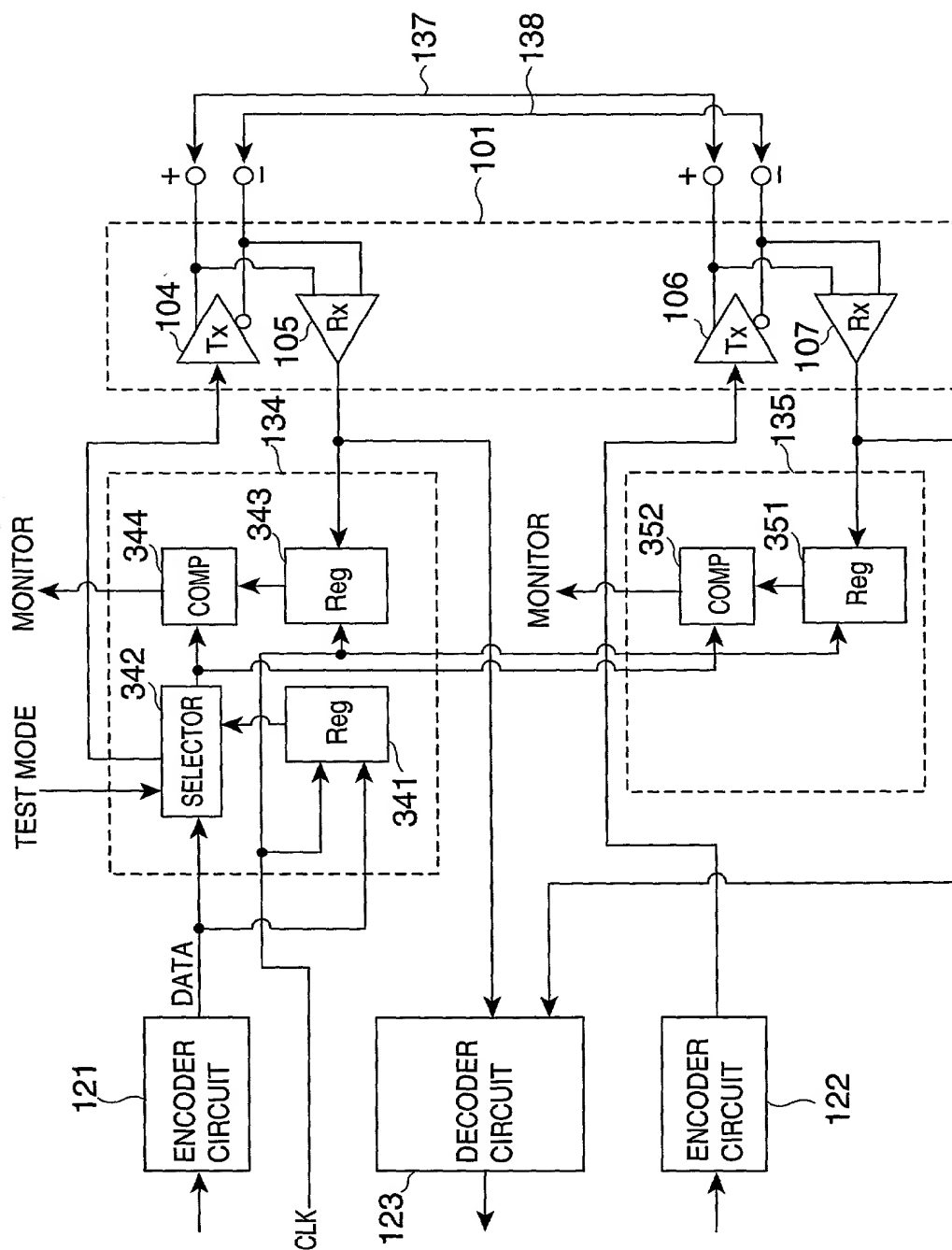


FIG. 9

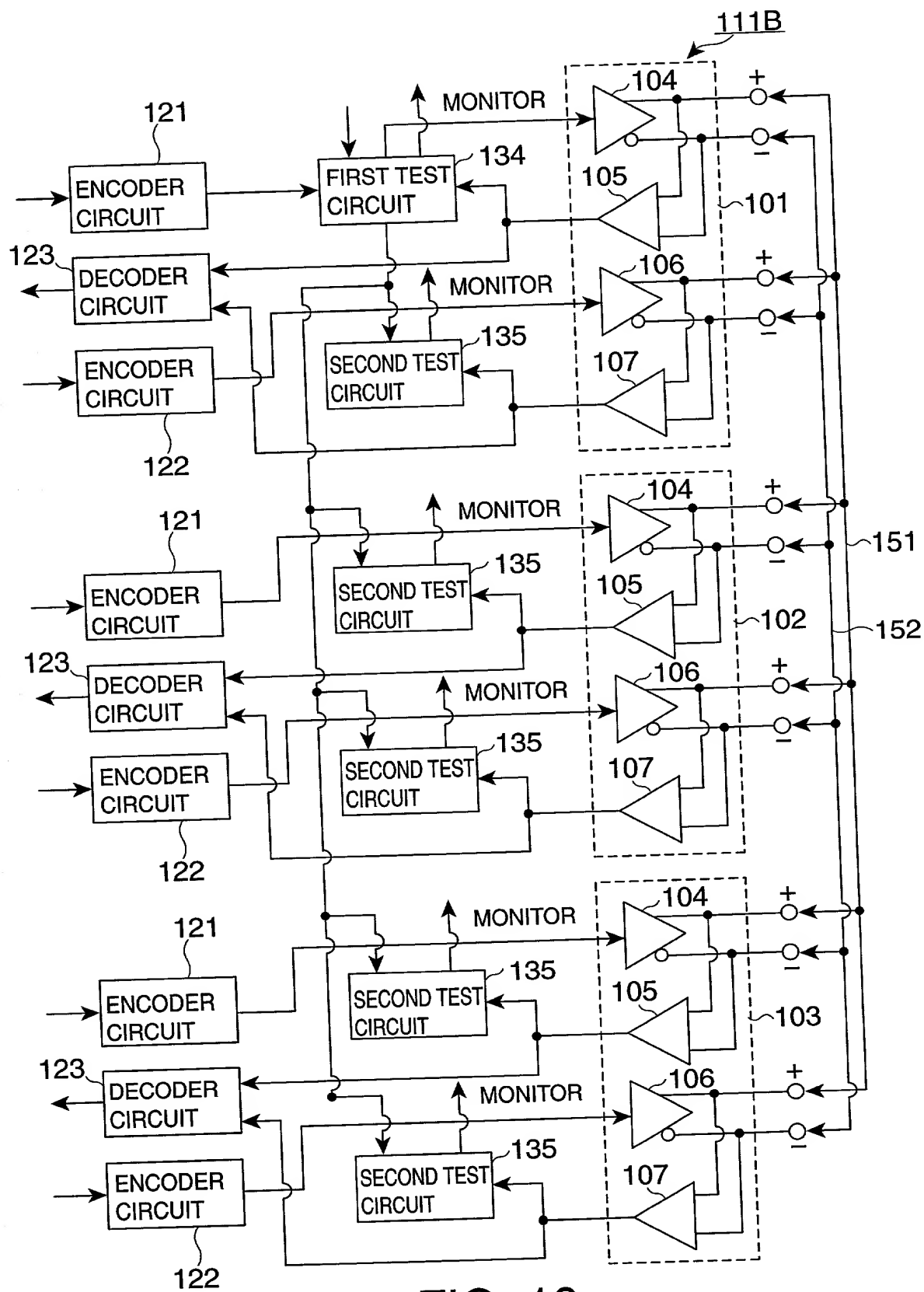


FIG. 10

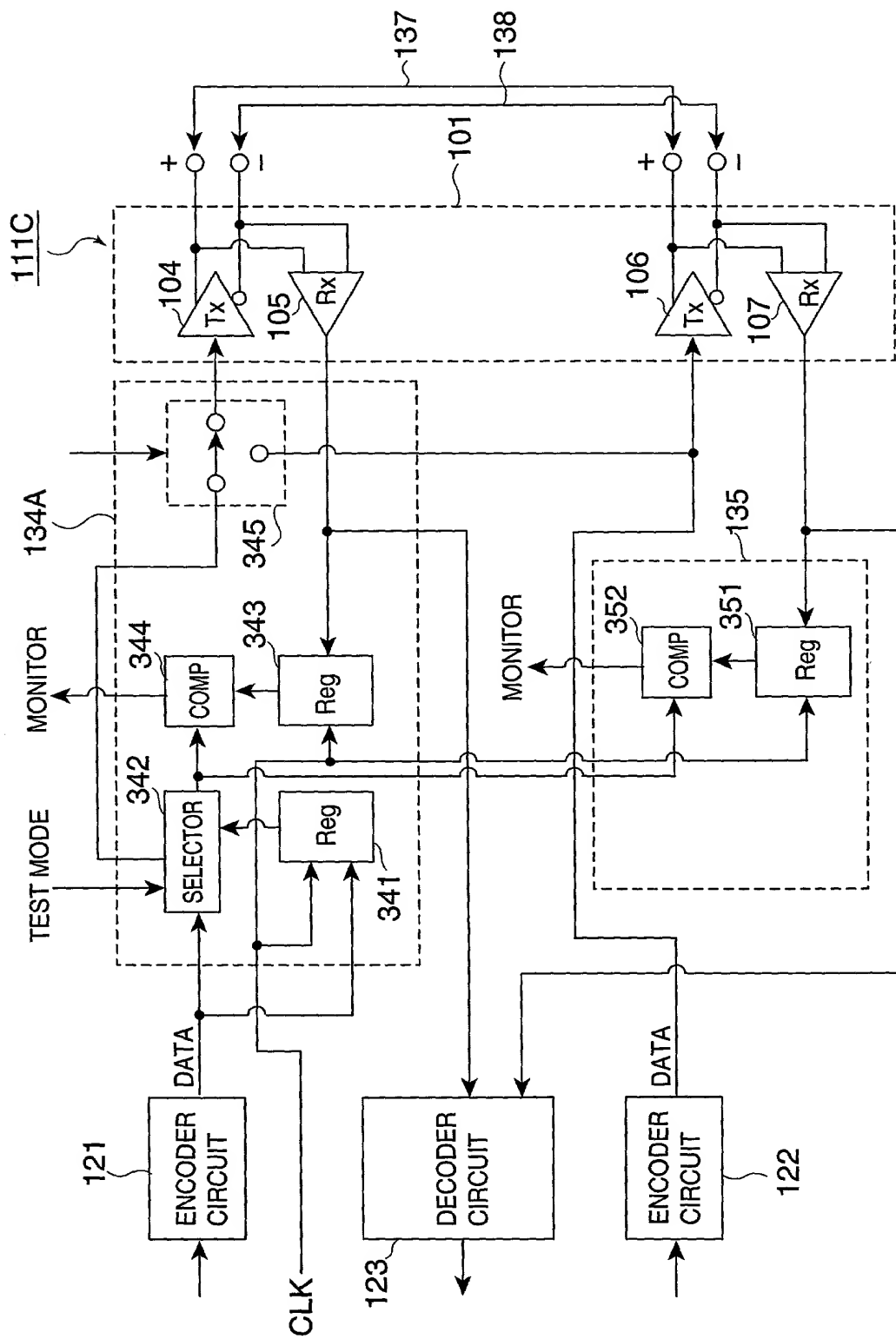


FIG. 11

The diagram illustrates a system for transmission and reception, consisting of two main functional blocks: a TRANSMISSION DATA ENCODER CIRCUIT (108) and a RECEPTION DATA ENCODER CIRCUIT (109).

Transmission Path (108): An input signal enters the TRANSMISSION DATA ENCODER CIRCUIT (108). The output of this circuit is distributed to three parallel processing stages, labeled 101, 102, and 103. Each stage contains a set of three inverters (104, 105, 106) and a third inverter (107) connected to the output of the first three. The outputs of these stages are labeled TPA (Transmission Positive) and TPB (Transmission Negative).

Reception Path (109): The RECEPTION DATA ENCODER CIRCUIT (109) receives signals from the TPA and TPB outputs of the three stages (101, 102, 103). The circuit processes these signals to produce a final output.

Internal Structure: The internal structure of the encoder/decoder circuit is shown in detail. It consists of three parallel processing stages, labeled 101, 102, and 103. Each stage contains a set of three inverters (104, 105, 106) and a third inverter (107) connected to the output of the first three. The outputs of these stages are labeled TPA (Transmission Positive) and TPB (Transmission Negative).

FIG. 12